Oxford Democrat.

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PROMPTLY AND NEATLY EXECUTED.

President's Message.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives:

Under the benign Providence of Almighty God, the Representatives of the States and of the People are again brought together to deliberate for the public good. The gratitude of the Nation to the Sovereign Arbiter of all human events should be commensurate with the boundless blessings we enjoy. Peace, plenty and contentment reign throughout our borders, and our beloved country presents a sublime moral spectacle to the world. The troubled and unsettled condition of some of the principal European powers has a necessary tendency to embarrass trade, and depress prices throughout all commercial nations.

But notwithstanding these causes, the United States, with their abundant products, have felt their effects less severely than any other country, and all the great interests are still prosperous and successful.

In reviewing the great events of the past year, and contrasting the agitated and disturbed state of other countries with our own tranquil and happy condition, we may congratulate ourselves that we are the most favored people on the face of the earth. While the people of other nations are struggling to establish free institutions, under which men may govern himself, we are in the actual enjoyment of them; a rich inheritance from our forefathers. While enlightened nations of Europe are distracted by civil war or internal strife, we settle all our political controversies by the peaceful exercise of the rights of freemen at the ballot box. The great republican maxim so deeply engraven on the hearts of our people, that the will of a majority constitutionally expressed, shall prevail, is our sure safeguard against force and violence. It is a subject of just pride, that our form and character as a nation continue rapidly to advance in the estimation of the civilized world.

To our wise and free institutions is to be attributed, that while other nations have achieved glory at the sufferings, distress and impoverishment of their people, we have won our honorable position in the front rank of an uninterrupted prosperity, conferring individual comfort and happiness. I am happy to inform you that our relations with all Nations are friendly and [illegible] Commercial intercourse has been established with the Republic of Mexico, for the first time under a treaty of peace, amity and commerce, and our trade has been relieved from the burdens and discriminations which pressed upon every kind of [illegible] and [illegible] under the [illegible] against them.

The war with Mexico has thus fully developed the capacity of republican governments to prosecute successfully a just and necessary foreign war with all the vigor usually exhibited by more ordinary forms of government. It has been usual for writers on public law, to impute to republics a want of that unity, concentration of purpose, and vigor of execution, which are essentially admitted to belong to the monarchical and aristocratic forms; and this feature of popular government has been supposed to display itself more particularly in the conduct of a war conducted in the enemy's country. The war with Great Britain, in 1812, was to a great extent confined within our own limits, and checked in its first progress upon our frontiers. But the war which we have just closed by an honorable peace, extended beyond all coast, and a popular representative government was supposed to any emergency which is likely to occur in the affairs of a nation.

The war with Mexico has developed most strikingly and conspicuously another feature in our institutions. It is, that without cost to the government, or danger to our liberties, we have in the bosom of our society of freemen, available in a just and necessary war, virtually a standing army of two millions armed citizen soldiers, at a single call of the Executive of Mexico.

But our military strength does not consist alone in our capacity for extended and successful operations on land. The navy is an important arm of the national defence. If the services of the navy were not so brilliant as those of the army, in the late war with Mexico, it was because they had no enemy to meet on their own element. While the army had opportunity of performing more conspicuous service, the navy largely participated in the conduct of the war.—Both branches of the service performed their whole duty to the country. For the able and gallant services of officers and men of the navy—acting independently as well as in cooperation with our troops—the conquest of the Californias, the capture of Vera Cruz, and the seizure and occupation of other important positions on the Gulf and Pacific coasts, the highest praise is due. The vigilance, energy and skill, rendered the most essential service in excluding munitions of war and other supplies for the enemy, while they secured a safe entrance for abundant supplies for our own army. Our extended commerce was no where interrupted; and for this immunity from the evils of war, the country is indebted to the navy.

High praise is due to the officers of the several executive bureaus, navy yards, and stations connected with the service, all under the immediate direction of the Secretary of the Navy, for the industry, foresight and energy with which everything was directed and furnished to give efficiency to every branch of the service. The same vigilance exist in directing the operations of the navy as of the army. There was concert of action and of purpose between the heads of the two arms of the service. By the orders which were from time to time issued, our vessels of war on the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico were stationed in proper time and in proper positions to cooperate efficiently with the army.—By this means their combined power was brought to bear successfully on the enemy.

The great results which have been developed and brought to light by this war, will be of immeasurable importance in the future progress of our country. They will lend powerful aid to preserve us from foreign collisions, and finally us to pursue uninterruptedly our high destiny of "peace with all nations, entangling alliances with none."

Occupying, as we do, a more commanding position among nations than at any former period, our duties and our responsibilities to ourselves and to posterity are correspondingly increased. This will be the more obvious when we consider the vast additions which have recently been made to our territorial possessions, and their great importance and value.

Within less than four years, the annexation of Texas to the Union has been consummated; all conflicting title to the Oregon Territory south of the forty ninth degree of north latitude, being all that was insisted on by any of my predecessors, has been adjusted; and New Mexico and Upper California have been acquired by treaty. The area of these several territories, according to a report carefully prepared by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the most authentic information in his possession, and which is herewith transmitted, contains one million one hundred and ninety-three thousand and sixty-one square miles, or seven hundred and sixty-three million five hundred and fifty-nine thousand and forty acres; while the area of the remaining twenty-nine States, and the territory not yet organized into States east of the Rocky Mountains, contains two million fifty-nine thousand five hundred and thirteen square miles, or thirteen hundred and eighteen million one hundred and twenty-six thousand and fifty-eight acres.

These estimates show that the territories recently required, and over which our exclusive jurisdiction and dominion have been extended, constitute a country more than half as large as all that which was held by the United States before their acquisition. If Oregon be excluded from the estimate, there will still remain within the limits of Texas, New Mexico, and California, eight hundred and fifty-one thousand five hundred and ninety-eight square miles, or five hundred and forty-five million twelve thousand seven hundred and twenty acres; being an addition equal to more than one-third of all the territory owned by the United States before their acquisition; and, including Oregon, nearly as great an extent of territory as the whole of Europe, Russia only excepted. The Mississippi, so lately the frontier of our country, is only its centre. With the addition of the late acquisitions, the United States are now estimated to be nearly as large as the whole of Europe.—It is estimated by the superintendant of the coast survey, in the accompanying report, that the extent of the sea coast of Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, is upwards of four hundred miles; of the coast of Upper California, on the Pacific, of nine hundred and seventy miles; and of Oregon, including the Straits of Fuca, of sea coast of the Pacific one thousand six hundred and twenty miles, and the whole extent, both on the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, two thousand and seventy miles. The length of the coast on the Atlantic, from the northern limits of the United States around the Capes of Florida, to the Sabine, on the eastern boundary of Texas, is estimated to be three thousand one hundred miles; and the addition of sea coast, including Oregon, leaving out the Gulf of Mexico, is equal to more than three hundred and seventy miles, being nearly equal to one-half of the extent of coast which we possessed before the acquisitions. We have now three great maritime fronts; on the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Pacific—uniting in the whole extent of sea coast exceeding five thousand miles. This is the extent of the coast of the United States, not including bays, sounds and small expansions of the main shore and of the sea islands. In these be included, the length of the line has been estimated by the Superintendant of the Coast survey, in his report, would be fifty thousand and sixty-three miles.

It would be difficult to calculate the value of these numerous additions to our territorial possessions. Texas, lying contiguous to the western boundary of Louisiana, embracing within its limits a part of the navigable tributary waters of the Mississippi, and an extensive sea coast, could not long have remained in the hands of a foreign power without encroaching the peace of our eight western frontier. Her products in of cotton, sugar, and the adjacent interior, embrace the richest and best mines of Mexico, New Grenada, Central America, China and Peru. The one of the finest commercial countries in the world, and her commerce would be immediately transferred to our own ports, to be re-exported, or used to sustain her National Bank, and thus contribute to increase her ability to command so much of the commerce of the world. If a branch mint be established at the great commercial point upon that coast, a vast amount of bullion and specie would flow thither to be re-coined, and pass thence to New Orleans, New York and other Atlantic cities. The amount of our constitutional currency at home would be greatly increased, while its circulation abroad would be promoted. It is well known to our merchants trading to China, and the west coast of America, that great inconvenience and loss are experienced from the fact that our coins are not current at their par value in those countries.

The powers of Europe, far removed from the west coast of America by the Atlantic ocean which intervenes, and by a tedious and dangerous navigation around the southern cape of the continent of America, can never successfully compete with the United States in the rich and extensive commerce which is opened to us at no [illegible] less cost by the acquisition of California.

The vast importance and commercial advantages of California have heretofore remained undeveloped by the government of the country of which it constituted a part. Now that this fine province is a part of our country, all the States of the Union, some more immediately and directly than others, are deeply interested in the speedy development of its wealth and resources. No section of our country is more interested, or will be more benefitted than the commercial, navigating, and manufacturing interests of the Eastern States. Our planting and farming interests in every part of the Union will be greatly benefitted by it. As our commerce and navy are enlarged and extended, our exports of agricultural products and manufactures will be increased; and in the new markets just opened they cannot fail to command remunerating and profitable prices.

The acquisition of California and New Mexico, and the settlement of the Oregon boundary, and the annexation of Texas, extending to the Rio Grande, are results which, combined, are of greater consequence and will add more to the strength and wealth of the nation, than any which have preceded them since the adoption of the constitution.

But to effect these great results, not only California, but New Mexico, must be brought under the control of regularly organized governments. The existing condition of California, and of that part of New Mexico lying west of the Rio Grand, and without the limits of Texas imperiously demand that Congress should, at its present session, organize tertorrial governments over them.

Upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of peace with Mexico on the thirtieth of May last, the temporary governments which had been established over New Mexico and California by our military and naval commanders, by virtue the rights of war, ceased to derive any obligatory force from that source of authority; and having been ceeded to the United States, all government and control over them under the authority of Mexico had ceased to exist. Impressed with the necessity of establishing territorial governments over them, I recommended the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress in my message communicating the ratified treaty of peace, on the sixth of July last, and invoked their action at that session. Congress adjourned without making any provision for their government. The inhabitants, by transfer of their country, had become entitled to the benefits of our laws and constitution, and yet were left without any regular organized government. Since that time, the very limited power possessed by the Executive has been exercised to preserve and protect them from the inevitable consequences of a state of anarchy.

The only government which remained was that established by the military authority during the war. Regarding this to be a de facto government and that by the presumed consent of the inhabitants it might be continued temporarily they were advised to conform and submit to it for the short intervening period before Congress would again assemble and could legislate on the subject. The views entertained by the Executive on this point are contained in a communication of the Secretary of State, dated the seventh of October last, which was forwarded for publication to California and New Mexico, a copy of which is herewith transmitted.

The small military force of the regular army, which was serving within the limits of the acquired territories at the close of the war, was retained in them, and additional forces have been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, and to preserve and secure the rights and interests of the United States.

No revenue has been or could be collected at the ports of California, because Congress failed to authorize the establishment of custom houses, or the appointment of officers for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by a circular letter addressed to the collectors of the customs, on the seventh day of October last, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, exercised all the power with which he was vested by law.

In pursuance of the act of the fourteenth of August last, extending the benefits of our post-office laws to the people of California the Post Master General has appointed two agents who have proceeded—the one to California and the other to Oregon—with authority to make the necessary arrangements for carrying its provisions into effect.

The monthly line of mail steamers from Panama to Astoria has been required to stop and deliver and take mails at San Diego, Monterey, and San Francisco. These mail steamers, connected by the isthmus of Panama with the line on the Atlantic, between New York and Chagres, will establish a regular mail communication with California.

It is our solemn duty to provide, with the least possible delay for New Mexico and California, regularly organized territorial governments. The cause of the failure to do this at the last session of Congress are well known and deeply to be regretted. With the opening prospects of increased prosperity and national greatness, which the acquisition of these rich and extensive territorial possessions affords, how irrational it would be to reject or to forego these advantages, by the agitation of a domestic question, which is coeval with the existence of our government itself and to endanger by internal strife, geographical divisions, and heated contests for political power, or for any other cause, the harmony of the glorious union of our confederated States; that union which binds us together as one people, and which for sixty years has been our shield and protection against every danger. In the eyes of the world and of posterity, how trivial and insignificant will be all of our internal divisions and struggles, compared with the preservation of this Union of the states in all its vigor and with all its countless blessings. No patriot would foment and excite geographical and sectional divisions. No lover of his country would deliberately calculate the value of the Union.

Future generations would look with amazement upon the folly of such a course. Other nations at the present day would look upon it with astonishment; and such of them as design to maintain and perpetuate thrones and monarchical and aristocratical principles, will view it with exultation and delight. Because in it they will see the elements of division which they hope most ultimately overthrow our system. Ours is the great example of a prosperous and free self governed republic, commanding the admiration and the imitation of all the lovers of freedom throughout the world How solemn therefore, is the duty, how impressive the call upon us, and upon all parts of our country, to cultivate a patriotic spirit of harmony, of good fellowship, of compromise and mutual concession, in the administration of the incomparable system of government formed by our fathers in the midst of almost insuperable difficulties, and transmitted to us, with the injunction that we should enjoy its blessings, and hand it down unimpaired to those who may come after us.

In view of the high and responsible duties which we owe to ourselves and to mankind, I trust you may be able, at your present session, to approach the adjustment of the only domestic question which seriously threatens, or probably ever can threaten, to disturb the harmony and successful operation of our system.

The immensely valuable possessions of New Mexico and California are already inhabited by a considerable population. Attracted by their great fertility, their mineral wealth, their commercial advantages, and the salubrity of the climate, emigrants from the older States in great numbers are already preparing to seek new homes in these inviting regions.

Shall the dissimilarity of the domestic institutions in the different States prevent us from providing for them suitable governments? These institutions existed at the adoption of the constitution, but the obstacles which they interposed were overcome by that spirit of compromise which is now invoked. In a conflict of opinions or of interests, real or imaginary, between different sections of our country, neither can justly demand all which it might desire to obtain.—Each, in the true spirit of our institutions, should concede something to the other.

Our gallant forces in the Mexican war, by whose patriotism and unparalelled deeds of arms we obtained these possessions as an indemnity for our just demand against Mexico, were composed of citizens who belonged to no one State or section of our Union. They were men from slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, from the North and the South, from the East and the West. They were all companions-in-arms and fellow-citizens of the same common country engaged in the same common cause. When prosecuting that war they were brethren and friends, and shared alike with each other common toils, dangers and sufferings. Now, when their work is ended, when peace is restored, and they return again to their homes, put off the habiliments of war, take their places in society, and resume their pursuits in civil life, surely a spirit of harmony and concession, and of equal regard for the rights of all sections in the Union, ought to prevail in providing governments for the acquired territories—the fruits of their common service. The whole people of the United States and of every State contributed to defray the expenses of the war, and it would not be just for any one section to exclude the other from any participation in the acquired territory. This would not be in consonance with the just system of government which the framers of the constitution adopted.

The question is believed to be rather abstract than practical, whether slavery ever can or would exist in any portion of the acquired territory, even if it were left to the option of the slave holding States themselves. From the nature of the climate and productions, in much the larger portions of it, it is certain that it could never exist; and in the remainder the probabilities are it would not. But however this may be, the question involving as it does, a principle of equality of rights of the seperate and several States as equal co-partners in the confederacy should not be disregarded.

In organizing governments over these Territories, no duty imposed on Congress by the Constitution requires that they should legislate on the subject of slavery, while their power to do so is not only seriously questioned, but denied by many of the soundest expounders of that instrument. Whether Congress shall legislate or not, the people of the acquired Territories, when assembled in convention to form State Constitutions, will possess the sole and exclusive power to determine for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits. If Congress shall abstain from interfering in the question the people in these Territories will be left free to adjust it as they may think proper, when they apply for admission as States into the Union. No enactment of Congress could restrain the people of any of the sovereign States of the Union, old or new, North or south, slaveholding or non-slaveholding, from determining the character of their own domestic institutions as they may deem wise and proper. Any and all the States possess this right, and Congress cannot deprive them of it. The people of Georgia might, if they chose, so alter their constitution as to abolish slavery within its limits; and the people of Vermont might so alter their constitution as to admit slavery within its limits. Both States would possess the right; though, as all know, it is not probable that either would exert it.

It is fortunate for the peace and harmony of the Union, that this question is, in its nature temporary, and can only continue for the brief period which will intervene before California and New Mexico may be admitted as States into the Union. From the tide of population now flowing into them, it is highly probable that this will soon occur.

Considering the several States and the citizens of the several States as equals, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, if this were an original question it might be well insisted on that the principle of non-interference is the true doctrine, and that Congress could not in the absence of any express grant of power, interfere with their relative right. Upon a great emergency, however, and under menacing dangers to the Union, the Missouri compromise line in respect to slavery was adopted. The same line was extended farther west in the acquisition of Texas.

After an acquiescence of nearly thirty years in the principle of compromise recognised and established by these acts, and to avoid the danger to the Union which might follow if it were now disregarded, I have heretofore expressed the opinion that the line of compromise should be extended on the parallel of thirtysix degrees thirty minutes from the western boundary of Texas, where it now terminates, to the Pacific ocean. This is the middle ground of compromise, upon which the different sections of the Union may meet, as they have heretofore met. If this is to be done, it is confidently believed a large majority of the people of every section of the country however widely their abstract opinions on the subject of slavery may differ, would cheerfully and patriotically acquiesce in it, and peace an dharmo ny would again fill our borders.

The restriction north of the line was only yielded to in the case of Missouri and Texas upon a principle of compromise, made necessary for the sake of preserving the harmony, and possibly the existence of the Union.

It was upon these considerations that at the close of your last session, I gave my sanction to the principles of the Missouri compromise line, by approving and signing the bill to establish "the Territorial government of Oregon." From a sincere desire to preserve the harmony of the Union, and in the defence for the acts of my predecessors, I felt constrained to yield my acquiescence to the extent to which they had gone in compromising this delicate and dangerous question. But if Congress shall now reverse the decision by which the Missouri compromise was effected, and shall propose to extend the restriction over the whole territory, south as well as north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes, it will cease to be a compromise, and must be regarded as an original question.

If Congress, instead of observing the course of noninterference, leaving the adoption of their own domestic institutions to the people who may inhabit these Territories; or if instead of extending the Missouri compromise line to the Pacific, shall prefer to submit the legal and constitutional questions which may arise to the decision of the judicial tribunals, as was proposed in a bill which passed the Senate at your last session, an adjustment may be effected in this mode. If the whole subject be referred to the judicary, all parts of the Union should cheerfully acquiesce in the final decision of the tribunal created by the constitution for the settlement of all questions which may arise under the constitution, treaties and laws of the United States.

Congress is earnestly invoked, for the sake of the Union, its harmony, and our continued prosperity as a nation, to adjust at its present session this, the only dangerous question which lies in our path—if not in some one of the modes suggested, in some other which may be satisfactory.

In anticipation of the establishment of regular governments over the acquired territories, a joint commission of the officers of the army and navy has been ordered to proceed to the coast of California and Oregon, for the purpose of making reconnoissances and a report as to the proper sites for the erection of fortifications or other defensive works on land, and of suitable situations for naval stations. The information which may be expected from a scientific and skillful examination of the whole face of the coast, will be eminently useful to Congress, when they come to consider the propriety of making appropriations for these great national objects. Proper defences on land will be necessary for the security and protection of our possessions; and the establishment of navy-yards, and a dock for the repair and construction of vessels, will be important alike to our navy and commercial marine. Without such establishments, every vessel, whether of the navy or of the merchant service, requiring repair, must, at great expense, come round Cape Horn to one of our Atlantic yards for that purpose. With such establishments, it is believed, vessels may be built or repaired as cheaply in California as upon the Atlantic coast. They would give employment to many of our enterprising ship builders and mechanics, and greatly facilitate and enlarge our commerce on the Pacific.

As it is ascertained that mines of gold, silver, copper and quicksilver exist in New Mexico and California, and that nearly all the lands where they are found belong to the United States, it is deemed important to the public interest that provision should be made for a geological and mineralogical examination of these regions. Measures should be adopted to preserve the mineral lands, especially such as contain the precious metals, for the use of the United States; or if brought into market, to separate them from the farming lands, and dispose of them in such a manner as to secure a large return of money to the treasury, and at the same time lead to the development of their wealth by individual proprietors and purchasers. To do this it will be necessary to provide for an immediate survey and location of the lots. If Congress should deem it proper to dispose of the mineral lands, they should be sold in small quantities, and at a fixed minimum price.

I recommend that surveyor generals' offices be authorized to be established in New Mexico and California, and provision made for surveying and bringing the public lands into market at the earliest practicable period. In disposing of these lands, I recommend that the right of pre-emption be secured, and liberal grants made to the early emigrants who have settled or may settle upon them.

It will be important to extend our revenue laws over those territories, and especially over California at an early period. There is already a considerable commerce with California; and until ports of entry shall be established and collectors appointed, no revenue can be received.

If these and other necessary and proper measures be adopted for the developement of the wealth and resources of New Mexico and California, and regular territorial governments established over them, such will probably be the rapid enlargement of our national wealth, that the present generation may live to witness the controlling commercial and monetary power of the world transferred from London and other European emporiums to the city of New York.

The apprehensions which were entertained by some of our statesmen, in the earlier periods of the government, that our system was incapable of operating with sufficient energy and success over largely extended territorial limits, and that if this were attempted it would fall to pieces by its own weakness, have been dissipated by our experience. By division of power between the States and federal Government, the latter is found to operate with as much energy in the extremes as in the center. It is as efficient in the remotest of the thirty States which now compose the Union, as it was in the thirteen States which formed the constitution. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether, if our present population had been confined within the limits of the original thirteen States, the tendencies to centralization and consolidation would not have been such as to have encroached upon the essential rights of the States, and thus to have made the federal government a widely different one, practically, from what it is in theory, and what it was intended to be by its framers. So far from entertaining apprehensions of the safety of our system by the extension of our territory the belief is confidently entertained that each new State gives strength and additional guarantee for the preservation of the Union itself.

In pursuance of the provisions of the thirteenth article of the treaty of peace, friendship, limits and settlement with the republic of Mexico, and of the act of July the 29th, 1848, claims of our citizens which had been already liquidated and decided against the Mexican republic, amounting, with the interest thereon, to two millions, twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-one cents, have been liquidated and paid. There remains to be paid of these claims, $74,252 26.

Congress, at its last session, having made no provision for executing the fifteenth article of the treaty, by which the United States assume to make satisfaction for the unliquidated claims of our citizens against Mexico, to an amount not exceeding three and a quarter millions of dollars, the subject is again recommended to your favorable consideration.

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty with Mexico, took place on the 30th of May, 1848. Within one year after that time, the commissioner and surveyor which each Government stipulates to appoint, are required to meet at the port of San Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said boundary, in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte. It will be seen from this provision, that the period within which a commissioner and surveyor of the respective Governments to meet at San Diego, will expire on the 30th of May, 1849. Congress at its last session made an appropriation for the expenses of running and marking the boundary line between the two countries, but did not fix the amount of salary which should be paid to the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed on the part of the U. States. It is desirable that the amount of compensation which they shall receive should be prescribed by law, and not left, as at present, to Executive discretion.

Measures were adopted at the earliest practicable period, to organize the territorial government of Oregon, as authorized by the act of the fourteenth of August last. The governor and marshal of the territory, accompanied by a small military escort, left the frontier of Missouri in September last, and took the southern route, by way of Santa Fe and the river Gila, to California, with the intention of proceeding thence, in one of our vessels of war, to their destination. The governor was fully advised of the great importance of his early arrival in the country, and it is confidently believed he may reach Oregon in the latter part of the present month, or early in the next. The officers of the Territory have proceeded by sea.

In the month of May last I communicated information to Congress that an Indian war had broken out in Oregon, and recommended that authority be given to raise an adequate number of volunteers to proceed without delay to the assistance of our fellow citizens in that Territory. The authority to raise such a force not having been granted by Congress, as soon as their services could be dispensed with in Mexico, orders were issued to the regiment of mounted riflemen to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, and to prepare to march to Oregon as soon as the necessary provision could be made. Shortly before it was ready to march, it was arrested by the provision of the act passed by Congress on the last day of the last session, which directed that all the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of that regiment, who had been in service in Mexico, should, upon their application, be entitled to be discharged. The effect of this provision was to disband the rank and file of the regiment, and before their places could be filled by recruits, the season had so far advanced that it was impossible for it to proceed until the opening of the next spring.

In the month of October last, the accompanying communication was received from the Governor of the temporary government of Oregon, giving information of the continuance of the Indian disturbances, and of the destitution and defenceless condition of the inhabitants. Orders were immediately transmitted to the commander of our Squadron in the Pacific, to despatch to their assistance a part of the naval forces on that station, to furnish them such aid and protection as the navy could afford, until the army should reach the country.

It is the policy of humanity, and one which has always been pursued by the United States, to cultivate the good will of the aboriginal tribes of this continent, and to restrain them from making war, and indulging in excesses, by mild means rather than by force. That this could have been done with the tribes in Oregon, had that Territory been brought under the government of our laws at an earlier period, and had suitable measures been adopted by Congress, such as now exists in our intercourse with other Indian tribes within our limits, cannot be doubted. Indeed, the immediate and only cause of the existing hostility of the Indians of Oregon, is represented to have been the long delay of the United States in making to them some trifling compensation, in such articles as they wanted, for the country now occupied by our emigrants, which the Indians claimed, and over which they formerly roamed. This compensation had been promised to them by the temporary government established in Oregon, but its fulfillment had been postponed from time to time, for nearly two years, while those who made it had been anxiously waiting for Congress to establish a territorial government over the country.

The Indians became at length distrustful of their good faith, and sought redress by plunder and massacre, which finally led to the present difficulties.—A few thousand dollars in suitable presents, as a compensation for the country which had been taken possession of by our citizens, would have satisfied the Indians, and prevented the war. In this Indian war our fellow citizens in Oregon have been compelled to take the field in their own defence, have performed valuable military services, and been subjected to expenses which have fallen heavily upon them. Justice demands that provision should be made by Congress to compensate them for their services, and to refund to them the necessary expenses which they have incurred.

I recommend that a suitable number of Indian agents be appointed to reside among the tribes of Oregon, and also among the tribes inhabiting northern Texas, New Mexico, California, and the extensive region lying between our settlements in Missouri and these possessions, as the most effective means of preserving peace upon our borders.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present in his annual report a highly satisfactory statement of the condition of the finances.

The imports for the fiscal year ending 30th June last, were of the value of 154,977,876 dollars; of which the amount exported was 21,128,016 dollars, leaving 133,849,860 dollars in the country for domestic use.

The value of the exports for the same period was 154,032,181 dollars, consisting of domestic productions amounting to 132,904,121 dollars, and 21,128,-910 dollars of foreign articles.

The receipts into the Treasury for the same period, exclusive of loans, amounted to $35,436,764 66; of which there was derived from customs, $31,767,-070 96; from the sales of public lands, $3,220,642 55; and from miscellaneous sources, $251,057 07.

The expenditures during the fiscal year ending 30th of June last, including those for the war, and exclusive of payments of principal and interest for the public debt, were $42,811,070 08.

It is estimated that the receipts into the treasury for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1849, including the balance in the treasury on the first of July last, will amount to the sum of fifty-seven millions, forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine dollars and ninety cents, of which 32,000,000 of dollars, it is estimated, will be derived from customs; 3,000,000 of dollars from the sales of public lands; and 1,200,000 dollars from miscellaneous and incidental sources including the premium upon the loan, and the amount paid and to be paid into the treasury on account of military contributions in Mexico, and the sales of arms and vessels and other public property rendered unnecessary for the use of the government by the termination of the war; and 20,-695,435 dollars and 50 cents from loans already negotiated, including treasury notes funded, which, together with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of July last, make the sum estimated.

The expenditures for the same period, including the necessary payment on the part of the principal and interest of the first instalment due to Mexico on the 30th of May next, and other expenditures growing out of the war, to be paid during the present year, will amount, including the reimbursements of treasury notes, to the sum of 54,105,275 dollars and 6 cents; leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1849, of 2,853,694 dollars and 89 cents.

The Secretary of the Treasury will present, as required by law, the estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year. The expenditures as estimated for that year are 33,312,152 dollars and 78 cents, including 3,709,102 dollars and 18 cents, for the interest on the public debt, and 5,349,-000 dollars for the principal and interest due to Mexico on the 30th of May, 1850, leaving the sum of 23,-874,50 dollars and 60 cents, which it is believed will be ample for the ordinary peace expenditures.

The operations of the tariff act of 1846 have been such during the past year as fully to meet the public expectation, and to confirm the opinion heretofore expressed of the wisdom of the change in our revenue system which was effected by it. The receipts under it into the treasury for the first fiscal year after its enactment, exceeded, by the sum of 544,462 dollars and 6 cents, the amount collected during the last fiscal year under the tariff of 1842, ending the 30th of June, 1846. The total revenue realized from the commencement of its operation, on the 1st of Dec. 1846, until the close of the last quarter on the 30th of Sept. last, being twenty-two months, was 26,854,-565 dollars and 70 cents—being a much larger sum than was ever before received for duties during any equal period under the tariff acts of 1824, '28, '32, and '42. While the repeal of highly protective and prohibitory duties the revenue has been increased, the taxes on the people have been diminished.—They have been relieved from the heavy amounts with which they were burdened under former laws in the form of unnecessary bounties paid to favored classes and pursuits.

The predictions which were made, that the tariff of 1846 would reduce the amount of revenue below that collected under the act of 1842, and prostrate the business and destroy the prosperity of the country have not been verified.—With an increased and increasing revenue, the finances are in a highly flourishing condition.—Agriculture, Commerce, and navigation are prosperous, the prices of manufactured fabrics, and of other products are much less injuriously affected than was to have been anticipated, from the unprecedented revulsions, which, during the last and the present year have overwhelmed the industry and paralyzed the credit and commerce of so many great and enlightened nations of Europe.

Severe commercial revulsions abroad have always heretofore operated to depress, and often to affect disastrously, almost every branch of American industry. The temporary depression of a portion of our manufacturing interests is the effect of foreign causes, and is far less severe than has prevailed on all former similar occasions.

It is believed that, looking to the great aggregate of all our interests, the whole country was never more prosperous than at the present period, and never more rapidly advancing in wealth and population. Neither the foreign war in which we have been involved nor the loans which have absorbed so large a portion of our capital, nor the commercial revolution in Great Britain in 1847, nor the paralysis of credit and commerce throughout Europe in 1848, have affected injuriously to any considerable extent any of the great interests of the country, or arrested our onward march to greatness, wealth and power.

Had the disturbances in Europe not occurred our commerce would undoubtedly have been still more extended and would have added still more to the national weal and public prosperity. But notwithstanding these disturbances the operations of the revenue system established by the tariff act of 1846 have been so generally beneficial to the government, and the business of the country, that no change in its provisions is demanded by a wise public policy, and none is recommended.

The operations of the constitutional treasury establishment by the act of Aug. 6, 1846, in the receipt, custody and disbursment of the public money, have continued to be successful. Under this system the public finances have been carried through a foreign war, involving the necessity of loans and extraordinary expenditures, and requiring distant transfers and disbursments, without embarrasment, and no loss has occurred of any of the public money deposited under its provisions.

While it has proved to be safe and useful to the government, its effects have been most beneficial upon the business of the country. It has tended powerfully to secure an exemption from that inflation and fluctuation of the paper currency so injurious to domestic industry, and rendering so uncertain the rewards of labor; and it is believed has largely contributed to preserve the whole country from a serious commercial revulsion, such as often occurred under the bank deposit system. In the year 1847 there was a revulsion in the business of Great Britain of great extent and intensity which was followed by failures in that kingdom unprecedented in number and amount of losses. This is believed to be the first instance when such disastrous bankruptcies, occurring in a country with which we have such extensive commerce, produced little or no injurious effect upon our trade or currency. We remained but little affected in our money market, and our business and industry were still prosperous and progressive.

During the present year, nearly the whole continent of Europe has been convulsed by civil war and revolutions, attended by numerous bankruptcies, by an unprecedented fall in their public securities, and an almost universal paralysis of commerce and industry; and yet, although our trade and the prices of our products must have been somewhat unfavorably affected by these causes, we have escaped a revulsion, our money market is comparatively easy, and public and private credit have advanced and improved.

It is confidently believed that we have been saved from their effect by the salutary operation of the constitutional treasury. It is certain that if the twenty-four millions of specie imported into this country during the fiscal year ending on the 30th June 1847, had gone into the banks, as to a great extent it must have done, it would in the absence of this system, have been made the basis of augmented bank paper issues, probably to an amount not less than sixty or seventy millions of dollars, producing, as an inevitable consequence of an inflated currency, extravagant prices for a time, and wild speculation, which must have been followed, on the reflux to Europe, the succeeding year of as much of that specie, by the prostration of the business of the country, the suspension of the banks, and most extensive bankruptcies. Occurring, as this would have done, at a period when the country was engaged in a foreign war; when considerable sums of specie were required for distant disbursements, and when the banks, the fiscal agents of the government, and the depositories of its money was suspended, and the public credit must have sunk, and many millions of dollars as was the case during the war of 1812, must have been sacrificed in discounts upon loans, and upon the depreciated paper currency which the government would have been compelled to use.

Under the operations of the constitutional treasury, not a dollar has been lost by the depreciation of the currency. The loans required to prosecute the war with Mexico were negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury above par, realizing a large premium to the government.—The restraining effects of the system upon the tendencies to excessive paper issues by banks has saved the government from heavy losses, and thousands of our business men from bankruptcy and ruin. The wisdom of the system has been tested, by the experience of the last two years; and it is the dictate of sound policy that it should remain undisturbed. The modifications in some of the details of this measure, involving none of its essential principles, heretofore recommended, are again presented for your favorable consideration.

In my message of the 6th of July last, transmitting to Congress the ratified treaty of peace with Mexico, I recommended the adoption of measures for the speedy payment of the public debt. In reiterating that recommendation, I refer you to the considerations presented in its support. The public debt, including that authorized to be negotiated, in pursuance of existing laws, and including treasury notes, amounted at that time to $65,778,439 41.

Funded stock of the United States, amounting to about half a million of dollars, has been purchased as authorized by law, since that period, and the public debt has thus been reduced: the details of which will be presented in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The estimate of expenditures for the next fiscal year, submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is believed will be ample for all necessary purposes. If the appropriations made by Congress shall not exceed the amount estimated, the means in the treasury will be sufficient to defray all the the expenses of the government; to pay off the next instalment of three millions of dollars to Mexico, which will fall due on the 30th of May next; and still a considerable surplus will remain, which should be applied to the further purchase of the public stock, and the reduction of the debt.

For the reason assigned in my last annual message, I repeat the recommendation that a branch of the mint of the United States be established at the city of New York. The importance of this measure is greatly increased by the acquisition of the rich mines of the precious metals in New Mexico and California, and especially in the latter.

I repeat the recommendation, heretofore made in favor of the graduation and reduction of the price of such of the public lands as have been long offered in the market, and have remained unsold, and in favor of extending the rights of pre-emption to actual settlers on the unsurveyed as well as the surveyed lands.

The condition and operations of the army, and the state of other branches of the public service under the supervision of the War Department, are satisfactorily presented in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

On the return of peace, our forces were withdrawn from Mexico, and the volunteers and that portion of the regular army engaged for the war were disbanded. Orders have been issued for stationing the forces of our permanent establishment at various positions in our extended country where troops may be required.

Of the amount of military contributions collected in Mexico, the sum of seven hundred and sixty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars was applied toward the payment of the first instalment due under the treaty with Mexico.—The farther sum of three hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and sixty-nine dollars and thirty cents has been paid into the treasury, and unexpended balances still remain in the hands of disbursing officers and those who were engaged in the collection of moneys.

After the proclamation of peace, no further disbursements were made of any unexpended moneys arising from this source. The balances on hand were directed to be paid into the treasury, and individual claims on the fund will remain unadjusted until Congress shall authorize their settlement and payment. These claims are not considerable in number or amount.

I recommend to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in regard to legislation on this subject.

Our Indian relations are presented in a most favorable view in the report of the War Department. The wisdom of our policy in regard to the tribes within our limits, is clearly manifested by their improved and rapidly improving condition.

A most important treaty with the Menomonies, has been recently negotiated by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in person, by which all their land in the State of Wisconsin—being about four millions of acres—has been ceded to the United States. This treaty will be submitted to the Senate for ratification at an early period of your present session.

Within the last four years eight important treaties have been negotiated with different Indian tribes, and at a cost of one million eight hundred and forty-two thousand dollars; Indian lands to the amount of more than eighteen million five hundred thousand acres, have been ceded to the United States; and provision has been made for settling in the country west of the Mississippi the tribes which occupied this large extent of the public domain. The title to all the Indian lands within the several States of our Union, with the exception of a few small reservations, is now extinguished, and a vast region opened for settlement and cultivation.

The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Navy, gives a satisfactory exhibit of the operations and condition of that branch of the public service.

The number of men in the naval service authorized by law during the war, has been reduced by discharges below the maximum fixed for the peace establishment. Adequate squadrons are maintained in the several quarters of the globe where experience has shown their services may be most usefully employed; and the naval service was never in a condition of higher discipline or greater efficiency.

I invite attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of the marine corps. The reduction of the corps at the end of the war required that four officers of each of the three lower grades should be dropped from the rolls. A board of officers made the selection; and those designated were necessarily dismissed, but without any alleged fault. I concur in opinion with the Secretary, that the service would be improved by reducing the number of landsmen, and increasing the marines. Such a measure would justify an increase of the number of officers to the extent of the reduction by dismissal, and still the corps would have fewer officers than a corresponding number of men in the army.

The contracts for the transportation of the mail in steamships convertable into war-steamers, promise to realize all the benefits to our commerce and to the navy which were anticipated. The first steamer thus secured to the government was launched in January, 1847.—There are now seven; and in another year there will, probably, be not less than seventeen afloat. While this great national advantage is secured, our social and commercial intercourse is increased and promoted with Germany, Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, with all the countries on the West Coast of our continent, especially with Oregon and California, and between the northern and southern sections of the United States. Considerable revenue may be expected from postages; but the connected line from New York to Chagres, and thence across the isthmus to Oregon, cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence, not now to be estimated, on the interests of the manufactures, commerce, navigation, and currency of the United States. As an important part of the system, I recommend to your favorable consideration, the establishment of the proposed line of steamers between New Orleans and Vera Cruz. It promises the most happy results in cementing friendship between the two republics, and in extending reciprocal benefits to the trade and manufacture of both.

The report of the Postmaster General will make known to you the operations of that department for the past year.

It is gratifying to find the revenues of the department, under the rates of postage now established by law, so rapidly increasing. The gross amount of postages, during the last fiscal year, amounted to four million three hundred and seventy-one thousand and seven dollars, exceeding the annual average received for the nine years preceding the passage of the act of the third of March, 1845, by the sum of six thousand four hundred and fifty-three dollars, and exceeding the amount received for the year ending the thirtieth of June, 1847, by the sum of four hundred and twenty-five thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars.

The expenditures for the year, excluding the sum of ninety-four thousand six hundred and seventy-two dollars, allowed by Congress at its last session to individual claimants, and including the sum of one hundred thousand five hundred dollars paid for the services of the line of steamers between Bremen and New York, amounted to four millions one hundred and ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars, which is less than the annual average for the nine years previous to the act of 1845, by three hundred thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars.

The mail routes, on the 30th day of June last, was one hundred and sixty-three thousand two hundred and eight miles in extent—being an increase during the last year of nine thousand three hundred and ninety miles. The mails were transported over them, during the same time, forty-one millions twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine miles; making an increase of transportation for the year of two millions one hundred and twenty-four thousand six hundred and eighty miles, while the expense was less than that of the previous year by four thousand two hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The increase in the mail transportation within the last three years has been five millions three hundred and seventy-eight thousand three hundred and ten miles, while the expenses were reduced four hundred and fifty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight dollars—making an increase of service at the rate of fifteen per cent, and a reduction in the expenses of more than fifteen per cent.

During the past year there have been employed, under contracts with the Post Office Department, two ocean steamers in conveying the mails monthly between New York and Bremen, one since October last, performing semi-monthly service between Charleston and Havana; and a contract has been made for the transportation of the Pacific mails across the isthmus from Chagres to Panama.

Under the authority given to the Secretary of the Navy, three ocean Steamers have been constructed and sent to the Pacific, and are expected to enter upon the mail service between Panama and Oregon, and the intermediate ports, on the 1st of January next, and a fourth has been engaged by him for the service between Havana and Chagres; so that a regular monthly mail line will be kept up after that time between the United States and our territories on the Pacific.

Notwithstanding this great increase in the mail service, should the revenue continue to increase the present year as it did in the last, there will be received near $459,000 more than the expenditures.

These considerations have satisfied the Postmaster General that, with certain modifications of the act of 1845, the revenue may be still further increased, and a reduction of postages made to a uniform rate of five cents, without an interference with the principle, which has been constantly and properly enforced, of making that department sustain itself.

A well-digested cheap postage system is the best means of diffusing intelligence among the people, and is of so much importance in a country so extensive as that of the United States, that I recommended to your favorable consideration the suggestions of the Postmaster General for its employment.

Nothing can retard the onward progress of our country and prevent us from assuming and maintaining the first rank among nations, but a disregard of the experience of the past, and a recurrence to an unwise public policy. We have just closed a foreign war by an honorable peace—a war rendered necessary and unavoidable in vindication of the national rights and honor. The present condition of the country is similar in some respects to that which existed immediately after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815, and the occasion is deemed to be a proper one to take a retrospect of the measures of public policy which followed that war. There was at that period of our history a departure from our earlier policy. The enlargement of the powers of the federal government by construction, which obtained, was not warranted by any just interpretation of the constitution. A few years after the close of that war, a series of measures was adopted, which, united and combined, constituted what was termed by their authors and advocates, "the American System."

The introduction of the new policy was for a time favored by the condition of the country; by the heavy debt which had been contracted during the war; by the depression of the public credit; by the deranged state of the finances and the currency; and by the commercial and pecuniary embarrassment which extensively prevailed. These were not the only causes which led to its establishment. The event of the war with Great Britain, and the embarrassments which had attended its prosecution, had left on the minds of many of our statesmen the impression that our government was not strong enough, and that to wield its resources successfully in great emergencies, and especially in war, more power should be concentrated in its hands.—This increased power they did not seek to obtain by the legitimate and prescribed mode—an amendment of the constitution—but by construction. They saw governments in the old world based upon different orders of society, and so constituted as to throw the whole power of nations into the hands of a few, who taxed and controlled the many without responsibility or restraint. In that arrangement they conceived the strength of nations in war consisted.

There was also something facinating in the ease, luxury, and display of the higher orders, who drew their wealth from the toil of the laboring millions. The authors of the system drew their ideas of political economy from what they had witnessed in Europe, and particularly in Great Britain. They had viewed the enormous wealth concentrated in few hands, and had seen the splendor of the overgrown establishments of an aristocracy which was upheld by the restrictive policy. They forgot to look down upon the poorer classes of the English population, upon whose daily and yearly labor the great establishments they so much admired were sustained and supported. They failed to perceive that the scantily fed and half clad operatives were not only in abject poverty, but were bound in chains of oppressive servitude for the benefit of favored classes, who were the exclusive objects of the care of the government.

It was not possible to reconstruct society in the United States upon the European plan.—Here there was a written constitution, by which orders and titles were not recognized or tolerated. A system of measures was therefore devised, calculated, if not intended, to withdraw power gradually and silently from the States, and from the mass of the people, and by construction to approximate our government to the European models, substituting an aristocracy of wealth for that of orders and titles.

Imitating this foreign policy, the first step in establishing the new system in the United States, was the creation of a national bank. Not foreseeing the dangerous power and countless evils which such an institution might entail on the country, nor perceiving the connection which it was designed to form between the bank and the other branches of the miscalled "American System," but feeling the embarrassments of the treasury, and of the business of the country, consequent upon the war, some of our statesmen who had held different and sounder views, were induced to yield their scruples, and, indeed, settled convictions of its unconstitutionality, and to give it their sanction as an expedient which they vainly hoped might produce relief.

It was a most unfortunate error, as the subsequent history and final catastrophe of that dangerous and corrupt institution have abundantly proved. The bank, with its numerous branches ramified into the States, soon brought many of the active political and commercial men in different sections of the country into the relation of debtors to it, and dependents upon it for pecuniary favors; thus diffusing throughout the mass of society a great number of individuals of power and influence to give tone to public opinion, and to act in concert in cases of emergency.

The corrupt power of such a political engine is no longer a matter of speculation, having been displayed in numerous instances, but most signally in the political struggles of 1832-'33-'34, in opposition to the public will represented by a fearless and patriotic President.

But the bank was but one branch of the new system. A public debt of more than 120,000,000 of dollars existed; and it is not to be disguised that many of the authors of the new system did not regard its speedy payment essential to the public prosperity, but looked upon its continuance as no national evil. While the debt existed it furnished aliment to the national bank, and rendered increased taxation necessary to the amount of the interest, exceeding 7,000,000 of dollars annually.

This operated in harmony with the next branch of the new system, which was a high protective tariff. This was to afford bounties to favored classes and particular pursuits, at the expense of all others. A proposition to tax the whole people for the purpose of enriching a few, was too monstrous to be openly made. The scheme was, therefore, veiled under the plausible but delusive pretext of a measure to protect "home industry;" and many of the people were, for a time, led to believe that a tax which in the main fell upon labor, was for the benefit of the laborer who paid it. This branch of the system involved a partnership between the government and the favored classes—the former receiving the proceeds of the tax imposed on the articles imported, and the latter the increased price of similar articles produced at home, caused by such tax.

It is obvious that the portion to be received by the favored classes would, as a general rule, be increased in proportion to the increase of the rates of the tax imposed, and diminished as those rates were reduced to the revenue standard required by the wants of the government. The rates required to produce a sufficient revenue for the ordinary expenditures of the government, for necessary purposes, were not likely to give to the private partners in this scheme profit sufficient to satisfy their cupidity; and hence a variety of expedients and pretexts were resorted to for the purpose of enlarging the expenditures, and thereby creating a necessity for keeping up a high protective tariff. The effect of this policy was, to interpose artificial restrictions upon the natural course of the business and trade of the country, and to advance the interests of large capitalists and monopolists, at the expense of the great mass of the people, who were taxed to increase their wealth.

Another branch of this system was a comprehensive scheme of internal improvements, capable of indefinite enlargement, and sufficient to swallow up as many millions annually as could be exacted from the foreign commerce of the country. This was a convenient and necessary adjunct of the protective tariff. It was to be the great absorbant of any surplus which might at any time accumulate in the treasury, and of the taxes levied on the people, not for necessary revenue purposes, but for the avowed objects of affording protection to the favored classes.

Auxiliary to the same end, if it was not an essential part of the system itself, was the scheme which at a later period, obtained, for distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States. Other expedients were devised to take money out of the treasury, and prevent its coming in from any other source than the protective tariff. The authors and supporters of the system were the advocates of the largest expenditures, whether for necessary or useful purposes or not, because the larger the expenditures, the greater was the pretext for high taxes in the form of protective duties.

These several measures were sustained by popular names and plausible arguments, by which thousands were deluded. The bank was recommended to be an indispensable fiscal agent for the government; was to equalize exchanges, and to regulate and furnish a sound currency, always and everywhere of uniform value. The protective tariff was to give employment to "American labor" at advanced prices; was to protect "home industry," and furnish a steady market for the farmer. Internal improvements were to bring trade into every neighborhood, and enhance the value of every man's property. The distribution of the land money was to enrich the States, finish their public works, plant schools throughout their borders, and relieve them from taxation. But the fact that for every dollar taken out of the treasury for these objects, a much larger sum was transferred from the pockets of the people to the favored classes, was carefully concealed, as was also the tendency, if not the ultimate design of the system, to build up an aristocracy of wealth to control the masses of society, and monopolize the political power of the country.

The several branches of this system were so intimately blended together, that in their operation each sustained and strengthened the other. The joint operation was, to add new burdens of taxation and to encourage a largely increased and wasteful expenditure of public money. It was the interest of the bank that the revenue collected, and the disbursements made by the government should be large, because, being the depository of the public money, the larger the amount the greater would be the bank profits by its use. It was the interest of the favored classes who were enriched by the protective tariff, to have the rates of that protection be as high as possible; for the higher those rates, the greater would be their advantage. It was the interest of the people of all these sections and localities who expected to be benefitted by expenditures for internal improvements, that the amount collected should be as large as possible, to the end that the sum disbursed might also be the larger.

The States being the beneficiaries of the distribution of land money, had an interest in having the rates of tax imposed by the protective tariff large enough to yield a sufficient revenue from that source, to meet the wants of government without disturbing or taking from them the land fund; so that each of the branches constituting the system, had an interest in swelling the public expenditures. They had a direct interest in maintaining the public debt unpaid, and increased its amount, because this would produce an annual increasing drain upon the treasury, to the amount of the interest, and render augmented taxes necessary. The operation and necessary effect of the whole system were, to encourage large and extravagant expenditures, and thereby to increase the public patronage and maintain a rich and splendid government at the expense of a taxed and impoverished people.

It is manifest that this scheme of enlarged taxation and expenditures had it combined to prevail, must soon have converted the government of the Union, intended by its framers to be a plain, cheap and simple confederation of States, united together for common protection, and charged with a few specific duties relating chiefly to our foreign affairs, into a consolidated empire, depriving the States of their reserved rights, and the people of their just power and control in the administration of their government. In this manner the whole form of government would be changed not by an amendment of the Constitution, but by resorting to an unwarrantable and unauthorised construction of that Instrument.

The indirect mode of levying the taxes by a duty on imports, prevents the mass of the people from readily perceiving the amount they pay, and has enabled the few, who are thus enriched, and who seek to wield the political power of the country, to deceive and delude them. Were the taxes collected by a direct levy upon the people as is the case in the States, could not occur. The whole system was resisted from its inception by many of our ablest statesmen, some of whom doubted its constitutionality and its expediency, while others believed it was, in all its branches, a flagrant and dangerous infraction of the Constitution.

But it has been urged that the national bank, which constituted so essential a branch of this combined system of measures, was not a new measure, and that its constitutionality had been previously sanctioned, because a bank had chartered in 1791, and had received the official signature of President Washington. A few facts will show the just weight to which this precedent should be entitled as bearing upon the question of constitutionality.

Great divisions of opinion upon the subject existed in Congress. It is well known that President Washington entertained serious doubts both as to the constitutionality and expediency of the measure; and while the bill was before him for his official approval or disapproval, so great were his doubts that he required "the opinion in writing" of the members of his cabinet to aid him in arriving at a decision. His cabinet gave their opinion, and were divided upon the subject—General Hamilton being in favor of, and Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Randolph being opposed to

the constitutionality and expedlency of a bank.

It is well known, also, that President Washington retained the bill from Monday, the fourteenth, when it was presented to him, until Friday, the 25th of February, being the last moment permitted him by the Constitution to deliberate, when he finally yielded to it his reluctant consent, and gave it his signature. It is certain that as late as February—being the ninth day after the bill was presented to him—he had arrived at no satisfactory conclusion; for on that day he addressed a note to Gen. Hamilton, in which he informs him that, "this bill was presented to me by the joint committee of Congress at 12 o'clock, on Monday, the 14th instant;" and he requested his opinion "to what precise period, by legal interpretation of the Constitution, can the President retain it in his possession before it becomes a law by the lapse of ten days."

If the proper construction was, that the day on which the bill was presented to the President, and the day on which his action was held upon it, were both to be counted inclusive, then it would be competent for him to return it to the House in which it originated with his objection, would expire on Thursday, the twenty-fourth of February. Gen. Hamilton, on the same day returned an answer in which he states: "I give it as my opinion that you have ten days exclusive of that on which the bill was delivered to you, and Sunday; hence, in the present case, if it is returned on Friday it will be in time."

By this construction by which the President adopted, he gained another day for deliberation, and it was not until the 25th of February that he signed the bill; thus affording conclusive proof that he had at last obtained his own consent to sign it, not without great and almost insuperable difficulty.

Additional light has been recently shed upon the serious doubts which he had on the subject, amounting at one time to a conviction that it was his duty to withhold his approval from the bill. This is found among the manuscript papers of Mr. Madison, authorized to be purchased for the use of the government by an act of the last session of Congress, and now for the first time accessible to the public. From these papers it appears that President Washington, while he yet held the bank bill in his hands, actually requested Mr. Madison, at that time a member of the House of Representatives, to prepare the draught of a veto message for him. Mr. Madison, at his request, did prepare the draught of such a message, and sent it to him, on the twenty-first day of Feburary, 1791.

A copy of this original draught, in Mr. Madison's own handwriting, was carefully preserved by him, and is among the papers lately purchased by Congress. It is preceded by a note, written on the same sheet, which is also in Madison's handwriting, and is as follows:

"Feb. 31st, 1791.—Copy of a paper made out and sent to the President at his request, to be ready in case his judgment should finally decide against the bill for incorporating a national bank, the bill being then before him."

Among the objections assigned in this paper to the bill, and which were submitted for the consideration of the President, are the following:

"I object to the bill because it is an essential principle of the government that powers not delegated by the constitution cannot be rightly exercised; because the power proposed by the bill to be exercised is not expressly delegated, and because I cannot satisfy myself that it results from any express power by fair and safe rules of interpretation."

The weight of the precedent of the bank of 1791, and the sanction of the great name of Washington, which has been so often invoked in its support, are greatly weakened by the developement of these facts. The experiment of that bank satisfied the country that it ought not to be continued, and at the end of twenty years Congress refused to recharter it. It would have been fortunate for the country, and saved thousands from bankruptcy and ruin, had our public men of 1810, resisted the pressure of the times upon our financial and pecuniary interests, and refused to charter the second bank.—Of this the country became abundantly satisfied, and at the close of its twenty years' duration, as in the case of the first bank, it also ceased to exist. Under the repeated blows of President Jackson it reeled and fell, and a subsequent attempt to charter a similar institution was arrested by a veto of President Tyler.

Mr. Madison, in yielding his signature to the charter in 1816, did so upon the ground of the respect due to precedents; and, as he subsequently declared, "the Bank of the United States, though, on the original question, held to be unconstitutional, received the Executive signature."

It is probable that neither the bank of 1791, nor that of 1816, would have been chartered but for the embarrassments of the government in its finances the derangement of the currency and the pecuniary pressure which existed,—the first the consequence of the war of the revolution and the second the consequence of the war of 1812. Both were resorted to in the delusive hope that they would restore public credit, and afford relief to the government, and the business of the country.

The bank has been succeeded by a practical system of finance, conducted and controlled solely by government. The constitutional currency has been restored: the public credit maintained unimpaired, even in a period of foreign war; and the whole country has become satisfied that banks, national or state, are not necessary fiscal agents of the government. Revenue duties have taken the place of the protective tariff. The distribution of the money derived from the sale of the public lands has been abandoned, and the corrupting system of internal improvements, it is hoped, has been effectually checked.

It is doubted, that if this whole train of measures designed to take wealth from the many, and bestow it upon the few, were to prevail, the effect would be to change the entire character of our government. One only danger remains.—It is the seduction of that branch of our system which consists in internal improvements, holding out, as it does, inducements to the people of particular sections and localities to embark the government in them without stopping to calculate the inevitable consequences. This branch of the system is so intimately combined and linked with the other, that as surely as an effect is produced by an adequate cause, if it be resuscitated and revived, and firmly established, it requires no sagacity to foresee that it will necessarily and speedily draw after it the re-establishment of a national bank, a revival of a protective tariff, the distribution of the land money and not only the postponement to the distant future of the payment of the present national debt, but its annual increase.

I entertain the solemn conviction, that if the internal improvement branch of the "American system" be not firmly resisted at this time, the whole series of measures composing it will be speedily re-established, and the country be thrown back from the present high state of prosperity, which the existing policy has produced, and be destined again to witness all the evils, commercial revulsions, depression of prices, and pecuniary embarrassments, through which we have passed during the last twenty five years.

To guard against consequences so ruinous, is an object of high national importance, involving in my judgment, the continued prosperity of the government.

I have felt it to be an imperitive obligation to withhold my constitutional sanction from two bills which had passed the two Houses of Congress, involving the principle of the internal improvement branch of the "American System," and conflicting with the views here expressed.

The Constitution provides that "every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States, if he approve, he SHALL sign it, but if not, he SHALL return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it."

The preservation of the constitution from infraction is the President's highest duty. He is bound to discharge that duty, at whatever hazard of incurring the displeasure of those who may differ with him in opinion. He is bound to discharge it, as well by his obligations to the people who have clothed him with his exalted trust, as by his oath of office, which he may not disregard. Nor are the obligations of the President in any degree lessened by the prevalence of views different from his own in one or both houses of Congress. It is not alone hasty and inconsiderate legislation that he is required to check; but if at any time Congress shall, after apparently full deliberation, resolve on measures which he deems subversive of the constitution, or of the vital interests of the country, it is his solemn duty to stand in the breach and resist them.

The President is bound to approve, or disapprove, every bill which passes Congress, and is presented to him for his signature. The constitution makes this his duty, and he cannot escape it if he would. He has no election. In deciding upon any bill presented to him, he must exercise his own best judment. If he cannot approve the constitution commands him to return the bill to the House in which it originated, with his objections, and if he fail to do this within ten days, (Sundays excepted) it shall become a law without his signature. Right or wrong, he may be overruled by a vote of two thirds of each House; and in that event the bill becomes a law without his sanction.

If his objections be not thus overruled, the subject is only postponed, and is referred to the State and the people for their consideration and decision. The President's power is merely negative and not affirmative. He can enact no law. The only effect, therefore, of his withholding his approval of a bill passed by Congress is to suffer the existing laws to remain unchanged, and the delay occasioned is only that required to enable the States and the people to consider and act upon the subject in the election of public agents who will carry out their wishes and instructions.

Any attempt to coerce the President to yield his sanction to measures which he cannot approve, would be a violation of the spirit of the constitution, palpable and flagrant; and, if successful, would break down the independence of the executive department, and make the President, elected by the people, and clothed by the constitution with power to defend their rights, the mere instrument of a majority of Congress. A surrender on his part of the powers with which the constitution has invested his office, would effect a practical alteration of that instrument, without resorting to the prescribed process of amendment.

With the motives or considerations which may induce Congress to pass any bill the President can have nothing to do. He must presume them to be as pure as his own, and look only to the practical effect of their measures when compared with the constitution or the public good.

But it has been urged by those who object to the exercise of this undoubted constitutional power, that it assails the representative principle and the capacity of the people to govern themselves; that there is greater safety in a numerous representative body than in the single Executive created by the constitution, and that the Executive veto is a "one man power," despotic in its character, it is only necessary to consider the frame and true character of our system. Ours is not a consolidated empire, but a confederated Union. The States, before the adoption of the constitution, were co-ordinate, co-equal, and separate independent sovereignties, and by its adoption they did not lose that character. They clothed the federal government with certain powers, and reserved all others, including their own sovereignties, to themselves. They guarded their own rights as States and the rights of the people, by the very limitations which they incorporated into the federal constitution, whereby the different departments of the general government were checks upon each other. That the majority should govern, is a general principle, controverted by none: but they must govern according to an undefined and unrestrained direction, whereby they may oppress the minority.

The people of the United States are not blind to the fact that may be temporarily misled, and that their representatives, legislative and executive, may be mistaken or influenced in their action by improper motives. They have therefore interposed between themselves and the laws which may be passed by their public agents, various representations, such as assemblies, senates, and governors in their several States; a House of Representatives, a Senate, and a President of the United States. The people can, by their own direct agency, make no law; nor can the House of Representatives immediately elected by them; nor can the Senate; nor can both together, without the concurrence of the President, or a vote of two-thirds of both Houses.

Happily for themselves, the people, in framing our admirable system of government, were conscious of the infirmities of their representatives: and in delegating to them the power of legislation, they have fenced them around with checks, to guard against the effects of hasty action, of combination, and of possible corruption. Error, selfishness, and faction have often sought to rend asunder this web of checks, and subject the government to the control of fanatic and sinister influences; but these efforts have only satisfied the people of the wisdom of the checks which they have imposed, and of the necessity of preserving them unimpaired.

[For remainder of the Message see 4th page.]

THE BODY RENDERED FIRE-PROOF. Tanacre, a Neapolitan physician, states that the human body can be rendered insensible to fire by the following embrocation being applied; one ounce and a half of alum, dissolve in four ounces of hot water; to this must be added an ounce of fish glue, and half an ounce of gum arabic.

The Secretary of War has received very interesting communications from California in regard to the Gold Reigon. It appears from these documents that the value of the gold mines in that region have scarcely been overrated, even by the most sanguine of the many adventurers in mining. The documents will be communicated to congress at the opening of the session.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

"The Union—it must be preserved."

PARIS, MAINE, DEC. 12, 1848.

The great length of the President's Message excludes everything else from our columes this week. It is a masterly vindication of the democratic policy and administration. There is no mistake in our institutions, and it is democracy only that has the patriotism and the power to guide the Union onward. Read it and re-read it, and judge for yourselves.

THE LARGEST CITY. 'AT ALL.' Mr. Hedde, a traveler in Chinn, says that the largest city in the world is in the interior of Chinn, on the Grand Canal, and is called Sou Tchon, and contains within its walls five millions of inhabitants, and ten million within a radius of four leagues around. There's a village for you! The missionaries left it in 1718, and they have not allowed any outside barbarians to enter it since.—Mr. H. disguised himself as a Chinese trader, and thus gained entrance.

COBS A REMEDY FOR WIRE WORMS. A friend has given us an account of an experiment made the past summer to prevent the depredations of the wire worms. A farmer had the previous year applied to a part of his corn, manure from the hog pen in which there was an abundance of cobs, and where this manure was used, no injury was done by wire worms, while other parts were much injured by them where other manure was.

Supposing that the protection was owing to the cobs, he made an experiment the past season by putting two or three cobs into each hill, among the manure, which was not from the hog pen, on a part of the piece and the rest of the piece was manured in the same manner, excepting the cobs.

Where the cobs were, the corn succeeded well, and was not injured in the least by worms; while on that part where no cobs were used the wire worms did much damage. On taking the cobs and examining them it was found that the pith was full of wire worms.

From the result of this experiment, it seems that the worms prefer the pith of the cob to the corn, and that nature has wisely provided for the protection of corn when the ears fall to the ground, and corn grows spontaneously, as the worms will find their favorite food in the pith of the cob, while it allows the corn to escape their depredations. We should be pleased to here the result of other experiments on this subject. —[Farmer's Journal.

A GREAT COUNTY.—Middlesex County, of Massachusetts, threw at the late Presidential election 22,641 votes, as many that of the States of Delaware and Rhode Island combined, which was only 23,440.

Lorenzo Dow defined a death bed repentance to be burning out the candle of life in the service of the devil, and blowing the snuff in the Lord's face.

LONG TRAIN.—A train of one hundred eight cars passed over the Boston and Lowell Railroad, Tuesday night. Ninety of them were loaded with live stock for the Brighton Market.

Oxford Teachers' Association.

The next meeting of this Association will be held at BUCKFIELD VILLAGE, commencing the FIFTH day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continuing *two days*.

Address, first day, by ——.
Address, second day, by JACOB W. BROWN.
The following Reports may be expected:
On Punctuality, by ——.
On School Houses, by ——.
On School Discipline, by ——.
On School Apparatus, by E. P. HINDS.
On Moral Education, by Rev. G. K. SHAW.
There will be a Poem, by Miss S. J. PRENTISS.
Miss Howard's Report on Female Teachers will then be ready for delivery.

E. P. HINDS, *Secretary*.
South Paris, Nov. 27, 1848. tf

The following letter from Rev. HENRY WOOD of Concord, N. H., editor of the Congregational Journal, a religious newspaper of a high character, speaks volumes in favor of the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Dear Sir: Two years ago the past winter, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs by exposure to cold, confined me to my room and bed for several weeks; and when I recovered I was so much oppressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was incapable of rapid walking and violent exercise, and often was unable to sleep or rest upon a bed by night. The suffering was frequently extreme, and judging from the inefficacy of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM of WILD CHERRY, without the least confidence in its efficacy, or that of any other prescription, no one can fully understand my surprise and joy, when I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle had been used up. Having a mortal aversion to medicine, and seldom using it in any form, nothing but sympathy with my fellow sufferers induces me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted.

With respect, yours truly,
HENRY WOOD.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For sale by J. K. HAMMOND, Paris, and Ansel Field, South Paris; also by Druggists and Agents generally. 2w31

BRIGHTON MARKET,

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON TRAVELLER.]

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.

At market, 875 Beef Cattle, 1100 Stores, 5 pairs Working Oxen, 27 Cows and Calves, 4000 Sheep and Lambs, and 2400 Swine.

PRICES—Beef Cattle—Extra at $6—first quality, $5,75—second quality, $4 75.

Stores—Yearlings $7 a $9—2 years old, $11 a $15—3 years old, $14 a $23.

Working Oxen—No sales.

Cows and Calves—$19, $21, $25, $29 $31 and $46.

Sheep and Lambs—Sales at $1, 1 42, 1 66, and $2.

Swine—3 1-2 a 4c—retail, 3 3-4 a 4 1-2c—still Hogs 4c.

MARRIAGES.

In Lovell, on the 7th inst., by D. R. Hastings, Esq., Mr. Nelson Gamage to Miss Abigail Hutchins, both of Lovell.

In Waterford, 26th ult., by Rev. C. C. Mason, Mr. Levi G. Pollard to Miss Caroline Sanderson, both of Waterford.

In Waterford, by the same, Mr. George W. Puttee of Bridgton to Miss Mary Jane Stone of Waterford.

In Waterford, by Rev. Lincoln Ripley, Capt. Abel Houghton of Waterford to Mrs. Nancy Wyman of Woburn.

In Andover, on the 13th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Gay, Mr. Lawson F. Clemant of Rumford to Miss Abigail G. Simpson of Andover.

DEATHS.

In Norway, 28th ult., William Reed, Esq., aged 78 years.

T. H. KELLEY,
TAILOR,
NORWAY VILLAGE,

HAS just rec'd a new and good assortment of Goods adapted to the season, which he will manufacture into any description of Garments the taste of his customers may demand, at short notice and at reasonable prices.

All work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

Wanted Immediately,

Three or four Tailoress Girls, to whom good wages will be paid.

Also—three or four Apprentice Girls.

Norway, Dec. 8, 1848. 3w32

Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the Office of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence Rail Road Company until the 30th inst., for the furnishing of thirty thousand Cross Sleepers, to be delivered on the line of the Road between Mechanic Falls and Paris Cape, or on the Company Wharf at Portland.

The Sleepers are to be of Yellow Ash, White Ceder, or Hacmetac timber, hewed or sawed on two sides to a thickness and face of seven inches. Said Sleepers are to be eight feet long, perfectly sound and straight, and are all to be delivered on or before the first day of May, 1849.

JOSIAH S. LITTLE, President.
Portland, Dec. 7th, 1848. 3w32

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners on the estate of

OLIVER PUTNAM,

late of Dixfield in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that a further time of three months from the 28th day of Nov'r, 1848, is allowed the creditors of said estate, by the Judge of Probate aforesaid, to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend the service hereby required of us, at the Store of I. N. Stanley, in Dixfield Village, on the last Saturday of January, and the last Saturday of February, 1849, at ten o'clock A. M.

ISAAC N. STANLEY, } Com'rs.
JOHN M. EUSTIS, }
Dixfield, Dec. 4, 1848. 3w32

Lost!

ON Wednesday evening, November 29, two Notes—one dated Leeds, Jan. 18, 1847, for one hundred and six dollars, payable to Wm. Carver, jr. or bearer, signed by Elenzor Carver, jr.;—the other dated Turner on or about the 19th of Nov. 1848, given for fifty dollars, payable to Wm. Carver or order, signed Loren Austin. This is to forbid all persons buying said notes as payment has been stopped.

WM. CARVER, Jr.
Turner, Nov. 30, 1848. 3w32

HARD TIMES.

CLOSING OFF SALE OF
DRY GOODS, SHAWLS,
Carpetings, Matresses, Feathers,
Cloak Goods, &c.

Have not had to mark our Goods DOWN,

AS we have just received from abroad a *complete assortment* of VERY CHEAP Goods, purchased from those who had already come down to the lowest mark.

"We will not be Undersold,"

Is our Motto, as we have nearly

$10,000

Worth of Goods *for which we paid Cash*, it follows as a matter of course, that

No one can compete with us.

Every purchaser about visiting Portland must not fail to call on us, as this is the only opportunity

TO MAKE YOUR OWN PRICES!

Our whole stock will be offered for a short time at

Less than Auction prices.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS.

All Wool French Cashmere Long, $18, old price 35.
Best do 9-4 do do $8, old price 13.
Heavy Basket, $2,25, do 2,50.
All other Shaws from 2 to 3 less than old prices.

THIBETS, cott. wp			75
A. A. do. very best goods,			1,25
Lyonese, extra fine,	37 1-2,	old price	50
do very fine,	25	do	50
Madonna Stripes,	33	do	63
Black Alpaccas, 4-4 wide,	12 1-2	do	25
do do Silk warp,	37 1-2	do	63
Plain, Plaid and Stp'd Alpaccas,	30	do	63
do. all colors,	25	do	50

9-8 Unbleached Cottons, very fine, 6 1-4 c.
37 in. do do do 5 c.
36 in. do do do 4 c.
5-4 Bleached do 11 c.
36 in. do do extra fine, 9 c.

Very fine Shirtings, 8 cents.

200 ps. English PRINTS, (colors we will warrant fast,) 6 1-4c. Sattinets, 30; Cassimeres, 50; Tweeds 30; Broad Cloths, $1,50. Extra quality Irish LINENS, 23, 28, and 30 cts. Scotch Diaper, 8c. 4-4 Scotch Ginghams, 9d wide, 9 cents.

Taken all in all, you will find upon a personal examination that such

☞ TREMENDOUS BARGAINS ☜
were never offered in Portland.

Call early, for it cannot be expected that the best goods will last long.

Store closed from 12 1-2 to 1 o'clock, to regulate Goods for afternoon sales.

CHEAP STORE!
SMITH & ROBINSON,
90 & 92 Middle Street, Portland.
Dec. 4, 1848. 3w 21

STEPHEN EMERY,
COUNSELLOR
AND
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned to his former Office over the Probate Office, where he may be found at all business hours.

☞ Persons indebted to the late copartnership of STEPHEN EMERY & SON are requested to call and make a settlement.

Paris, Dec. 4, 1848. tf 31

OXFORD
NORMAL INSTITUTE.

THE THIRD SESSION will commence on MONDAY, the FOURTH day of December next and continue ELEVEN WEEKS.

TUITION.

English Branches,	$3,00 to $4,00
Languages,	4,00
Music—Piano Forte,	5,00

BOARD may be had at $1,00 to $1,25 for Ladies, and $1,25 for Gentlemen.

TEACHERS.

EBENEZER P. HINDS, Principal.
Miss ZILPAH W. BARKER, Assistant.
Miss FRANCES WADSWORTH, Teacher of Music.
Miss OLIVIA J. RECORD, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

For particulars enquire of Hon. STEPHEN EMERY, President of Board of Trustees, or of the Principal. South Paris, 4th Nov., 1848. 4w27

NEW STORE & NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

A. C. DENISON & C. P. TRUE
HAVING FORMED A CONNECTION IN BUSINESS UNDER THE FIRM OF

DENISON & TRUE,

AND having made large additions to their Store the past Summer, making it now the largest Store in the County, are now receiving from Portland, Boston, and New York

A Large and General Assortment of Goods,

adapted to the country trade, which, in consequence of their facilities for purchasing,

CAN AND WILL BE SOLD LOW;

and they would respectfully invite new and especially their old customers to call and examine their Stock of Goods, as we can and will sell at prices that shall satisfy. We intend to keep every article usually kept in a Variety Store, among which may be found

Blue, Black, Brown and Gold Mixed BROAD CLOTHS; Beaver and other thick Cloths for Overcoats
Fancy and Black Cassimeres and Doe Skins; Steel Mixed, Grey, and Blue Satinetts;
Vestings, of all qualities and styles.—Prints; Patches.
DRESS and CLOAK GOODS, such as Coburgs, Lustres, Lyonese, Alpaccas, Madama Stripes, M. deLaines
Ginghams, &c. &c. Also,
Brown and Bleached Sheetings, of all qualities; Tickings; Batting; Red, White, and Orange Flannels.
Gloves; Laces; Edgings, and White Goods of all kinds.

Hats, Caps, Buffaloes, Muffs, Feathers.

A Great Variety of ROOM PAPERS and CARPETINGS. Also—A Splendid Assortment of

Crockery Ware and Looking Glasses; Hard Ware;
W. I. Goods and Groceries, Corn, Flour, Nails, Glass, Iron, Steel,
BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,
RUBBER OVERSHOES, all kinds.
WRITING AND WRAPPING PAPER.
LAMP AND LINSEED OILS, PAINTS, GROUND LEAD, ETC.

WANTED,

10,000 Bushels of OATS; 2000 do. BEANS; 200 do. RYE;
20 Tons of APPLE; 10,000 Pounds of WOOL;
50 Tons of RAGS delivered at Paper Mill at Steep Falls, or at their Store;
20 Tons ROUND HOGS in two or three weeks.

For which CASH in part will be paid, if wanted.

DENISON & TRUE.

Norway Village, Oct. 21, 1848. tf 25

New Goods.

HUBBARD & STEVENS

ARE now receiving their NEW STOCK of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, all of which will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine. Oct. 23. 25

5000 YDS. BROWN SHEETINGS, from 4 to 8 cents per yard.
3000 yds. PRINTS, from 3 to 12 1-2 cents per yard.
GOOD GINGHAMS for 12 1-2 cents per yard.
Blue, Black, Drab. Plaided and Striped ALPACCAS, from 25 to 67.
Also, Thibet, Cashmere, Delains, Grandilla, Linseys, and other Dress Goods, for sale by

Paris Hill, Oct. 18. 25 HUBBARD & STEVENS.

American, English, French and German Broadcloths,

FROM $1,50 to $5,00 per yard, and a good assortment of Blue, Gold Mixed, Brown and Black Waved Beaver Cloths, Cassimeres, Doe Skins, Tweeds, Satinetts. Also—Ready made Clothing, such as Over Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests, Overalls, &c. &c. Likewise—Hats, Caps, Muffs, Buffaloe Robes, &c. for sale by

Paris Hill, Oct. 23, 1848. HUBBARD & STEVENS. 25

ISAIAH KNIGHT,
DEALER IN
Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware,
SOUTH PARIS, ME.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of STOVES, FUNNEL, and WARES, of the most perfect manufacture, and WARRANTED, constantly kept on hand, which will be sold as *low* as can be purchased *elsewhere*.

☞ Any pattern of Stove not on hand when called for will be obtained by first team, if desired.

April 11, 1848. tf 49

HUNGARIAN BALSAM.

[*Case of Edward Turner, of Lowell,—Remarkable Symptoms.*]

TO DR. D. F. BRADLEE,—Sir: At the request of your friend, Mr. Jones, I send you a statement of my case, and the benefit I have received from the Hungarian Balsam. I have been nearly all my life employed in cotton mills. For eight years I was employed as "stripper," in the carding-room. The great changes from heat to cold which I suffered, together with the dust and impurity of air, bro't on a difficulty in my chest and lungs, of a very serious and distressing character. My chest seemed to be stuffed full of phlegm, and frequently came near suffocating me. I had a severe pain in my side: my breathing was hard and difficult; and I could scarcely speak above a whisper. I also lost my appetite, and became very weak and feeble. This was about a year and a half ago. From that time to this, I have been sinking very fast, and have done no work. I have taken much medicine, but to no purpose. The only thing that relieved me was tobacco. I have not only chewed, but actually eaten, large quantities of tobacco, and when nearly choked with phlegm, I have swallowed enough of the juice to kill any man in health. The relief which I gained, however, was only short, until I took the Hungarian Balsam, and the change in my condition is now wonderful to behold. The phlegm has been cleared from my chest, the pain in my side is gone, my appetite has returned, and I feel like a new man. I am still, however, rather thin and feeble, and shall continue to take the Balsam until I am completely restored.

Yours, truly, EDWARD TURNER.
Lowell, Oct. 7, 1845.

Pamphlets respecting this Great English Remedy may be had gratis of J. K. HAMMOND, the only agent in Paris.

Dec. 5, 1848. 4w31—optDFBB

REMOVAL.

BECKETT & INGRAHAM
—HAVE REMOVED TO—
McLELLAN'S NEW STORE,
106 1-2 MIDDLE, CORNER OF PLUMB ST.,
Nearly opposite the Casco House.

Portland, Sept. 8. 3m38

Stoves! Stoves!!

THE subscriber, Agent for the manufacturers, is now receiving a prime assortment of

Cooking, Air-Tight and Box Stoves and Fire Frames,

and invites all in want of such to give him a call, and assures them that he will show them the articles with great pleasure. WM. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Oct. 24, 1848. tf 26

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD SS.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been previously attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at Public Auction, at the Inn of Simeon Lane in Oxford, on Saturday, the twentieth day of January, 1849, at one o'clock P. M., all the right in equity of redemption which Jared Young of Oxford, in said County, has to redeem the following described Real Estate, viz:

Eighty acres more or less, on lot numbered twenty-nine, being the same deeded to Young by B. C. Cummings, May 22d, 1847. Recorded Book 77, Page 221. Mortgaged to Simeon Cummings April 3d 1848. Recorded Book 75, Page 541, to secure $125,98 in one year.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, *Dep. Sheriff.*
Dec. 12 1848. 3w32

SCHOOL BOOKS.

GRAMMARS, Geographies, Arithmetics, Histories, and all other books commonly used in Schools, for sale by B. WALTON.

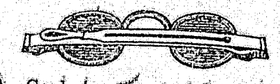
Paris Hill, Dec. 29, 1848.

NEWELL & NIEBUHR,
DEALERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,
AT WHOLESALE,
Corner of Middle and Free Streets
(Between Dearing's & Greenough's New Blocks,)
Portland.

Sept. 15, 1847. tf 20

PRESSEY & BARROWS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Furniture, Chairs, &c.,
8 NORWAY VILLAGE, ME.

SPECTACLES



A Good Assortment of Spectacles for persons of all ages may be found at the Store of the subscriber. Call and see.

B. WALTON,
Paris Hill, March 22, 1847. tf46

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,
FOR OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ Residence, MECHANIC FALLS, Cumberland Co.
☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.—Feb. 14, 1846. tf 41

Flour, Salt & Lime

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale by the subscriber, cheap for CASH, or in exchange for OATS. HENRY HOWE.

Paris Hill, Nov. 20, 1848. tf 29

Air-Tight Stoves!

THE LARGEST, BEST and most BEAUTIFUL assortment of AIR-TIGHT STOVES ever offered in the County of Oxford, just received and for sale at the old stand of the subscriber, agent for manufacturers. W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 1, 1848. 3w 34

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
Farmers Attend!!

THE attention of Farmers is particularly invited to the system of the WASHINGTON COUNTY INSURANCE COMPANY where they insure on their HOUSES, BARNS, HAY, GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, &c., at much less expense, and on more favorable conditions than with any other company now existing, the system differing from any other.—It has hitherto cost compartively nothing, and in all probability will cost little or nothing to insure with this Company for years to come. It now has about 35,000 members, and is issuing at the present time at the rate of 30,000 Policies per annum, principally on FARM PROPERTY. No property in blocks or exposed parts of villages, Mills, Shops, or other property considered hazardous, is insured in this Company.

☞ Those creating new buildings, or whose Policies with other Companies are about expiring, and all others, will find it for their interest to call on the subscriber.

W. D. LITTLE, *General Agent*,
No. 28, Exchange Street, PORTLAND.
Or TIMOTHY LUDDEN, Esq., Turner Village, J. S. KEITH, Esq., Oxford, (Craigie's Mills,) MARSHALL FRENCH, Esq., Lewiston.

Applications by mail, post paid, promptly attended to. 1eom24 Oct. 17.

Window Sashes.

500 LIGHTS of Double Lip 9 by 12 and 9 by 13 dove-tail Sash, extra quality, glazed and tuglazed, for sale by

HUMPHREY & STEVENS.
North Paris, April 8, 1848. tf 42

IRON FOUNDRY,
AND
STOVE WORKS,
STEEP FALLS, NORWAY, MAINE,
BROWN & Co., PROPRIETORS.

Conclusion of the President's Message.

The people, by the constitution, have commanded the President as much as they have commanded the legislative branch of the government to execute their will. They have said to him in the constitution, which they require he shall take a solemn oath to support, that if Congress pass any bill which he cannot approve, "he shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections." In withholding from it his approval and signature, he is executing the will of the people constitutionally expressed, as much as the Congress that passed it. No bill is presumed to be in accordance with the popular will until it shall have passed through all the branches of the government required by the constitution to make it a law. A bill which passes the House of Representatives may be rejected by the Senate; and so a bill passed by the Senate may be rejected by the House. In each case the respective house exercises the veto power on the other.

Congress, and each house of Congress, hold under the Constitution a check upon the President, and he by the power of the qualified veto, a check upon Congress. When the President recommends measures to Congress, he avows in the most solemn form his opinions, gives his voice in their favor, and pledges himself in advance if passed by Congress. If he acts without due consideration, or has been influenced by improper or corrupt motives, or if from any other cause Congress, or either house shall differ from him in opinion, they exercise *their veto* upon his recommendation, and reject them; and there is no appeal from their decision, but to the people at the ballot box. These are proper checks upon the Executive, wisely interposed by the Constitution. None will be found to object to them, or to wish them removed. It is equally important that the constitutional checks of the executive upon the legislative branch should be preserved.

If it be said that the representatives in the popular branch of Congress, are chosen directly by the people, it is answered, the people elect the President. If both houses represent the States and the people, so does the President.—The President represents in the executive department the whole people of the United States, as each member of the legislative department represents portions of them.

The doctrine of restriction upon legislative and executive power, while a well settled public opinion is enabled within a reasonable time to accomplish its ends, has made our country what it is, and has opened to us a career of glory and happiness to which all other nations have been strangers.

In the exercise of the power of the veto, the President is responsible not only to an enlightened public opinion, but to the people of the whole Union, who elected him, as the representatives in the legislative branches, who differ with him in opinion, are responsible to the people of particular States or districts, who comprise their respective constituencies. To deny to the President the exercise of this power, would be to repeal that provision of the constitution which confers it upon him. To charge that its exercise unduly controls the legislative will, is to complain of the constitution itself.

If the Presidential veto be objected to upon the ground that it checks and thwarts the public will, upon the same principle the equality of representation of the states in the Senate would be stricken out of the Constitution. The vote of a Senator from Delaware has equal weight in deciding upon the most important measures with a vote of a Senator form New York; and yet the one represents a state containing, according to the existing apportionment of representatives in the House of Representatives, but one 34th part of the population of the other. By the constitutional composition of the Senate, a majority of that body from the smaller states represent less than one fourth of the people of the Union.—There are 30 states, and, under the existing apportionment of representatives, there are 230 members in the House of Representatives.

Sixteen of the smaller states are represented in that House by but 50 members; and yet the Senators from these states constitute a majority of the Senate. So that the President may recommend a measure to Congress, and it may receive the sanction and approval of more than three fourths of the House of Representatives, and of more than three fourths of the whole population of the United States, and yet the measure may be defeated by the votes of the Senators from the smaller states. None, it is presumed, can be found ready to change the organization of the Senate on this account, or to strike that body practically out of existence, by requiring that its action shall be conformed to the will of the more numerous branch.

Upon the same principle that the veto of the President should be practically abolished, the power of the Vice President to give the casting vote upon an equal division of the Senate should be abolished also. The Vice President exercises the veto power as effectually by rejecting a bill by his casting vote as the President does by refusing to approve and sign it. This power has been exercised by the Vice President in a few instances, the most important of which was the rejection of the bill to recharter the Bank of the U. States in 1811. It may happen that a bill may be passed by a large majority of the House of Representatives, and may be supported by the Senators from the larger States, and the Vice President may reject it by giving his vote with the Senators from the smaller States; and yet none, it is presumed, are prepared to deny to him the exercise of this power under the constitution.

Such is in point of fact, untrue, that an act passed by Congress is conclusive evidence that it is an emanation of the popular will. A majority of the whole number elected to each house of Congress constituted a quorum, and a majority of that quorum is competant to pass laws.—It might happen that a quorum of the House of Representatives consisting of a single member more than half of the whole number elected to that House, might pass a bill by a majority of a single vote, and in that case a fraction more than one fourth of the people of the United States would be represented by those who voted for it. It might happen that the same bill might be passed by a majority of one, of a quorum of the Senate, composed of Senators from the fifteen smaller States, and a single Senator from a sixteenth State, and if the senators voting for it happened to be from eight of the smallest of these States, it would be passed by the votes of senators from States having but fourteen representatives in the House of Representatives, and containing less than one sixteenth of the whole population of the U. S.

This extreme case is stated to illustrate the fact, that the mere passage of a bill by Congress is not conclusive evidence that those who passed it represent the majority of the people of the United States or truly reflect their will. Such an extreme case is not likely to happen, cases that approximate it are of constant occurrence. It is believed that not a single law has been passed since the adoption of the constitution, upon which all the members elected to both houses have been present and voted. Many of the most important acts which passed Congress have been carried by a close vote in thin houses.—Many instances of this might be given. Indeed our experience proves that many of the most important acts of congress are postponed to the last days, and often to the last hours of a session, when they are disposed of in haste, and by houses little exceeding the number necessary to form a quorum.

Besides, in most of the States the members of the House of Representatives are chosen by pluralities, and not by majorities of all the voters in their respective districts: and it may happen that a majority of that House may be returned by a less aggregate vote of the people than that received by the minority.

If the principle insisted on be sound, then the constitution should be so changed that no bill shall become a law unless it is voted for by members representing in each House a majority of the whole people of the United States. We must remodel our whole system, strike down and abolish not only the salutary check lodged in the executive branch, but must strike out and abolish those lodged in the Senate also, and thus practically invest the whole power of the Government in a majority of a single assembly—a majority uncontrolled and absolute, and which may become despotic. To conform to this doctrine of the right of majorities to rule, independent of the checks and limitations of the constitution, we must revolutionize our whole system. We must destroy the constitutional compact by which the several States agreed to form a friendly Union, and rush into consolidation, which must end in monarchy or despotism. No one advocates such a proposition; and yet the doctrine maintained, if carried out, must lead to this result.

One great object of the constitution in conferring upon the President a qualified negative upon the legislation of Congress, was to protect minorities from injustice and oppression by majorities. The equality of the representation in the Senate, and the veto power of the President, are the constitutional guarantees which the smaller states have that their rights will be respected. Without these guarantees, all their interests would lie at the mercy of majorities in Congress representing the larger States. To the smaller and weaker States, therefore, the preservation of this power, and its exercise upon proper occasions demanding it, is of vital importance. They ratified the Constitution, and entered into the Union, securing to themselves an equal representation with the larger States in the Senate; and they agreed to be bound by all laws passed by congress upon the express condition, and and none other, that they should be approved by the President, or passed, his objections to the contrary notwithstanding, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. Upon this condition they have a right to insist, as a part of the compact to which they gave their assent.

A bill might be passed by Congress against the will of the whole people of a particular state and against the votes of its senators and all its representatives. However prejudiced it might be to the interest of such state it would be bound by it if the President shall approve it or if it should be passed by a vote of two-thirds of both houses; but it has a right to demand that the President shall exercise his constitutional powers to arrest it, if his judgement be against it.—If he surrender this power, or fail to exercise it in case where he cannot approve, it would make his formal approval a mere mockery, and would be itself a violation of the Constitution and the dissenting state would become bound by a law which had not been passed according to the sanctions of the Constitution.

The objection to the exercise of the veto power is founded upon an idea respecting the popular will, which, if carried out, would annihilate state sovereignty, and substitute for the present federal government a consolidation directed by a supposed numerical majority. A revolution of the government would be silently effected, and the states would be subjected to laws to which they had never given their constitutional consent.

The Supreme Court of the United States is invested with the power to declare, and has declared, acts of congress passed with the concurrence of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the approval of the President, to be unconstitutional and void; and yet none, it is presumed, can be found, who will be disposed to strip this highest judicial tribunal under the constitution of this acknowledged power—a power necessary alike to its independence and the rights of individuals.

For this same reason that the Executive veto should, according to the doctrines maintained, be rendered nugatory, and be practically expunged from the Constitution, this power of the Court should also be rendered nugatory, and be expunged, because it restrains the legislative and executive will, and because the exercise of such a power by the Court may be regarded as being in conflict with the capacity of the people to govern themselves.

Indeed there is more reason for striking this power of the Court from the Constitution, than there is that of the qualified veto of the President; because the decisions of the Court is final, and can never be reversed, even though both Houses of Congress and the President should be unanimous in opposition to it; whereas the veto of the President may be overruled by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, or by the people at the polls.

It is obvious that to preserve the system established by the Constitution, each of the coordinate branches of the government—the executive, legislative and judicial—must be left in the exercise of its appropriate powers. If the executive or judicial branch be deprived of powers conferred upon either or both by the legislative, the proportions of the latter will become disproportionate and absolute, and the others sink into insignificance, and the great objects for which they were established. Organized as they are by the constitution, they work together harmoniously for the public good.

If the executive and the judiciary shall be deprived of the constitutional powers vested in them, and of their proportions, the equilibrium of the system must be destroyed, and consolidation, with the most pernicious results, must ensue—a consolidation of unchecked despotic power, exercised by a majority of the legislative branch.

The executive, legislative and judicial, each constitutes a separate coordinate department of the government; and as such is independent of the others. In the performance of their respective duties under the constitution, neither can in its legitimate action, control the others. They each act upon their several responsibilities in their respective spheres; but if the doctrines now maintained be correct, the executive must become practically subordinate to the legislative, and the judiciary must become subordinate to both the legislative and the executive; and thus the whole power of the government would be merged in a single department.

Whenever, if ever, this shall occur, our glorious system of well-regulated self-government will crumble into ruins—to be succeeded, first by anarchy, and finally by monarchy or despotism. I am far from believing that this do trine is the sentiment of the American people; and during the short period which remains in which it will be my duty to administer the executive department, it will be my aim to maintain its independence, and discharge its duties without infringement upon the powers or duties of either of the other departments of the government.

The power of the executive veto was exercised by the first and most illustrious of my predecessors, and by four of his successors who preceded me in the administration of the government, and, it is believed, in no instance prejudicially to the public interests. It never has been, and there is but little danger that it ever can be abused. No President will ever desire, unnecessarily, to place his opinion in opposition to that of Congress. He must always exercise the power reluctantly, and only in cases where his conviction makes it a matter of stern duty, which he cannot escape. Indeed, there is more danger that the President from the repugnance he must always feel to come in collision with Congress, may fail to exercise it when the preservation of the constitution from infraction, or the public good, may demand it, than that he will ever exercise it unnecessarily or wantonly.

During the period I have administered the executive department of the government, great and important questions of public policy, foreign and domestic, have arisen, upon which it was my duty to act. It may indeed be truly said that my administration has fallen upon eventful times. I have felt most sensibly the weight of the high responsibilities devolved upon me.—With no other object than the public good, the enduring fame and permanent prosperity of my country, I have pursued the convictions of my best judgement.

The impartial arbitrament of enlightened public opinion, present and future, will determine how far the public policy I have maintained, and the measures I have from time to time recommended, may have tended to advance or retard the public prosperity at home, and to elevate or depress the estimate of our national character abroad.

Invoking the blessings of the Almighty upon your deliberations at your present important session, my ardent hope is, that in a spirit of harmony and concord, you may be guided to wise results, and such as may redound to the happiness, the honor, and the glory of our beloved country.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, December 5, 1848.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

AARON PARSONS, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Daniel Warren, late of Hartford in said county, deceased, having presented the first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased, and his petition praying authority to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of the debts of said deceased, and the incidental charges, and legacies:

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of ELIZABETH PUTNAM, Executrix of the last Will and Testament of OLIVER PUTNAM, late of Buckfield:

It was Ordered, upon the petition of said Executrix, representing that the personal property of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due from the estate of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient to pay said debts and charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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It was Ordered, upon the petition of said Executrix, representing that the personal property of said deceased is insufficient to pay the debts due from the estate of said deceased, and praying for a license to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as will be sufficient to pay said debts and charges:

It was Ordered, that the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ISAAC MANN, Administrator of the estate of [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

RUFUS K GOODENOW, Administrator of the [illegible]

[illegible]

GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ON the Petition of JUDITH HAYFORD, widow of Gustavus Hayford, late of Canton in said county, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal property of her late husband:

It was Ordered, that the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

ABRAHAM ANDREWS Jr. and STEPHEN ANDREWS, named Executors in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of ABRAHAM ANDREWS, late of Lovell in said county, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was Ordered, that the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the fourth day of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the twenty-eighth day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-eight.

SOLOMON CHASE, Guardian of FRANKLIN W. BARTLETT, minor son of Wright Bartlett, late of Paris, trunking to the County of Penobscot, deceased, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of said minor,—

It was Ordered, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county, on the first Tuesday of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

51 GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

A true Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

TURAL KEEN, late of Sumner,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

Sumner, Nov. 28, 1848. FREEMAN KEEN. 51

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ABRAHAM JORDAN, late of Peru,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SARAH JORDAN.

Nov. 28th, 1848. 51

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM TWOMBLY, late of Sweden,

in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JUDITH TWOMBLY.

Nov. 28, 1848. 52

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

ILLESIUS, late of Porter,

in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

MOSES S. KIMBALL.

Porter, Nov. 28, 1848. 51

ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC,

RLYISED EDITION.

THIS valuable School Book contains the [illegible]

Adams's Arithmetical Series,

[illegible]

I—ARITHMETICAL SIMPLIFIER, or MENTAL OPERATIONS IN NUMBERS: [illegible]

II—ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC, REVISED EDITION OF ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC: [illegible]

III—KEY TO THE REVISED EDITION OF ADAMS'S NEW ARITHMETIC: [illegible]

IV—NEW EDITION, MATHEMATICAL PORTER AND MACHINERY. [illegible]

V—BOOK-KEEPING. This work contains a [illegible]

PHILLIPS & SAMPSON, Boston.
COLLINS & BROTHER, New-York.
J. W. PRENTISS & CO., Keene, N. H.
Nov. 28, 1848. 4w

Buckfield Branch Rail Road.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Buckfield Branch Rail Road Company have appointed a meeting of the Proprietors of said Road, to be held at Paris Hill, in the County of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be thought proper.

WASHINGTON LONG,
Treasurer of the B. B. R. R. Co.

Buckfield, Dec. 4th, 1848. 6t

RE-FITTED, RE-FURNISHED, AND RE-FILLED.

WM. W. CUSHMAN,

—DEALER IN—

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MAINE STREET, NORWAY.

HAVING fitted up and painted and otherwise improved his jewelry store, has received an assortment of fashionable and elegant

New Goods,

which added to his former stock, makes as an

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT

as can be found in the State, all of which has been bought exceedingly low, and will sell

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST!

He invites attention to the following, which in part composes his stock:

GOLD AND SILVER, LEPINE AND COMMON

WATCHES,

—A large assortment of—

FINGER RINGS, BREAST PINS, GOLD GUARD AND FOB CHAINS, WATCH KEYS AND SEALS, BRACELETS AND BRACELET CLASPS, GOLD PENS, GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS, LOCKETS, &c., &c.,

—together with every variety of fine—

JEWELRY GOODS!

BRASS AND WOODEN CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, KNIVES, SCISSORS, BEADS, COMBS, WALLETS, FLOWER VASES, CORAL NECKLACES, CARD CASES, WORK CASES, SILVER SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES,

and an endless variety of tasteful and beautiful

FANCY GOODS!

He also keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of FLUID LAMPS, some very beautiful patterns. Also CAMPHENE and Camphene Lamps—Burning Fluid. He respectfully solicits the public patronage in proportion to the goodness and cheapness of his goods, assuring the public that he will sell at Boston prices.

REPAIRING.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry cleaned and repaired, and warranted.

Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1848. tf 46

Fashionable Millinery.

MRS. E. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs her old customers and the public generally, that she has just received a good assortment of fashionable

STRAW, SILK, MOURNING, & FANCY

BONNETS.

—ALSO—

CAPS, RIBBONS, LACES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. &c.

Which she offers at a small advance, for cash or approved credit.

Norway Village, June 1, 1848. tf 6

New Store! New Stock!!

FALL FASHIONS!

BECKETT & INGRAHAM,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 106 1-2

Middle, Corner of Plumb Street,

Next opposite the Canal House.

HAVE just received from New York and Boston, an EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT of

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

of the most recent fashions, which they will make to order in the most fashionable manner, and warrant to fit. They have also a large and well selected stock of

FANCY PANTALOON AND VEST GOODS

which they will make to order at the shortest notice, and warrant to fit.

Portland, Dec. 1, '48. 3m43

PREPARE FOR WINTER!!

PETER B. MOST,

Fashionable Tailor,

Norway Village,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and would inform them and the public generally, that he has just returned from Boston and New York with a large and well selected assortment of

CLOTHING GOODS,

which he will make up to order in the most fashionable manner, and warrant to fit. He also has in his employ one of the best cutters in the State, and will warrant all work done in the most fashionable manner, and at the shortest notice.

He has just been to Boston and New York the past season, and will warrant to sell as low as any other establishment in the county.

Fall and Winter Fashions,

and will receive as early as any of my customers have to offer.

A good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, and a large variety of Cloakings and Fancy Trimmings, of good quality and style, but the lowest prices, can only be had at

CLOTHING HOUSE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Four or five apprentice Girls.

Oct. 10, 1848. tf 39

Pine Lumber.

5000 FEET Pine Lumber, suitable for chairs and Window Sash, for sale by

W. L. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 29, 1847. 6m

Sheet Zinc & Lead

FOR sale at the Old Stand of

WM. W. GOODNOW

Norway Village, Oct. 12, 1847. tf 43

BLANK.

A Prime Assortment of Blanks, printed on good paper, kept constantly for sale at the office of

B. WALTON.

Paris Hill, Dec. 20, 1848. tf

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

CONSUMPTION CURED!

BUCHAN'S

Hungarian Balsam

OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR

COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION!

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM, the Great English Remedy for Pectoral and Pulmonary diseases, still stands unrivalled and unsurpassed as the most elegant, agreeable, and effectual curative of these formidable complaints, now known to the civilized world.

Three years trial in the United States, during which time it has been distributed from Maine to Florida, has only served to establish its pre-eminent merit in all parts of the country, as the great and

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

in the worst cases of Pulmonary disease; and the best and most agreeable curative of all slight forms of colds, cough and inflammation, that can possibly be used.

SPITTING OF BLOOD!

This frightful symptom of approaching Consumption, is speedily checked and prevented by the use of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam, which heals the affected membrane, removes the incipient tubercles, and restores those vital organs, the lungs, to a sound and healthy condition.

REMEMBER THIS:

Spitting of Blood always arises from a tendency to Tubercular disease; and if not checked, at the outset, will sooner or later determine in death. A person who raises blood once, will surely bleed again unless a proper curative is immediately employed.

PAIN IN THE SIDE!

This distressing symptom of Consumption arises from inflammation of the Lungs, of the Membrane called the Pleura, or from Bronchial affection of the air-passages. In either case it is a very dangerous indication of disease. It prevents full and free breathing, and wears away the natural strength of the system. The cause of this symptom should be removed at once; and nothing can possibly effect that object so speedily and happily as the great English Remedy, discovered by Dr. Buchan, which is entirely unequalled in its ingredients, and perfectly harmless in its qualities.

BE WISE TO-DAY!

Delay in any Consumptive tendency, is emphatically Death, under all ordinary treatment. Dr. Buchan's Balsam is a great ANTIDOTE, as well as CURATIVE. If you have any symptoms above described, be advised in time.

Sold in large bottles at only one dollar per bottle.

By Special Appointment—David F. Bradlee & Son, 130 Washington street, Boston, Mass., sole Agents for the United States and British American Provinces.

AGENTS—I. K. Hammond, Paris; B. Noyes, Norway; Grover & Bartlett, Portland; N. Bell, Waterford; John Blake, Jaffrey; C. P. Chase, Bingham; Wm. Cutler, Poland; H. Blake, Harrison; E. Moore, Portland. And sold by the dealers in Medicine generally throughout New England. 1y12

DR. WARREN'S

SARSAPARILLA, TOMATO, AND WILD CHERRY

PHYSICAL BITTERS,

AT FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

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